

PRESIDENT'S SALARY IS PLACED AT \$75,000

House Grants Increase, but No Traveling Expenses.

OTHER RAISES ARE DEFEATED

Vice President and Speaker Must Wait—Clark Tells Why He Is Opposed to an Under Secretary, and a Fourth Assistant Is Not Allowed After Heated Discussion.

The House of Representatives yesterday voted to increase the salary of the President to \$75,000, but declined to agree to the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill increasing the salaries of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and the Federal Judiciary, and creating an Under Secretary and Fourth Assistant Secretary of State.

The new salary of the President must also pay his traveling expenses, for which \$25,000 has heretofore been allowed. The Democrats led the fight against the increase, and were supported by about forty members of the majority. About twenty Democrats voted with the Republicans favoring the increases, but at no time did it appear that the larger salaries would prevail.

Clark Starts Fight.
The Senate amendment to the legislative bill provided that the President be paid \$100,000, but after a heated debate this was lost by a vote of 183 to 141. Representative Watson, of Indiana, then moved that the House agree to fix the salary at \$75,000, and this was agreed to by a vote of 183 to 140.

Champ Clark, leader of the minority, was one of the first to speak against the increase. He said that while he was a personal friend of the incoming President, he did not believe the increased salary was necessary for the conduct of the office. He believed, with others, that if the President should have money to live on after his retirement, it should be so arranged as to give him part of the money upon retirement.

Representative Bourke Cockran made a strong appeal to the members in behalf of the increase. He said it was absolutely necessary for the President to spend every cent of \$50,000 a year to live respectably, and he believed that after retirement a President should not be forced to "hunt for bread." He recalled the criticism directed against Grover Cleveland because he was forced through want to seek employment.

What President Receives
In opposing the increase, Representative Hitchcock, of Nebraska, a personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, said that the wrong impression had gone out over the country about the salary of the President. Many people, he said, believed that \$50,000 was all he received. He read from records to show that last year the conduct of the White House, including the salary of the President, his traveling expenses, office expenses, light, fuel, etc., cost the government \$134,000. He said he admitted there were unusual repairs last year, but he would state that the amount expended exclusive of these items amounted to \$38,000.

Champ Clark characterized the attempt of the Senate to increase the salary of the Speaker of the House from \$12,000 to \$15,000, as "greasing the hides" of the Representatives so that the other increases could go through unopposed. He said that while he believed the salary of the Speaker should be raised if any of the other increases were allowed, he would oppose the amendment because of the depleted condition of the country's finances.

Not Advocated by Speaker.
Chairman Tamm, of the Appropriations Committee, said he desired to state for the information of the members of the House that the Speaker had not spoken to any member of the committee, and that he had in no way advocated the increase.

When the viva voce vote on the Speaker's salary was taken, Speaker Cannon seemed not a bit in doubt as to the result, and promptly announced that the motion was defeated. Some of the Republicans, as did many Democrats, believed the vote was close, and demanded a division. This resulted in affirming the Speaker's announcement by a vote of 161 to 65.

The attempt to increase the salary of the Vice President did not result in much of a contest. It was the general opinion that inasmuch as the Speaker's salary was allowed to remain unchanged the Vice President should be treated likewise, and it was allowed to be defeated by a viva voce vote.

No Under Secretary.
Again the Under Secretary in the State Department was the cause of a volume of criticism, at times running into ridicule. Champ Clark's statement several days ago that it was "so English, doncher know," seemed to have impressed most of the members thoroughly.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, declared that the additional officers in the State Department were unnecessary, and said that now the secretaries were falling one another in the halls. He did not believe the House should agree to the Senate amendment, creating an office not asked for by Secretary Root, who, he said, had conducted the State Department so successfully. He thought it was an idea of the incoming Secretary, and that it should not be granted.

Denby Favors Amendment.
Representative Denby, of Michigan, supported the amendment, and declared the office was necessary to the welfare of the department.

Representative Fitzgerald brought in a large dictionary and read the meaning of the word "under." He said it gave the impression to the common American citizen as meaning the "under dog," one defeated, or, if he might use the term, "the goat." This little talk of Mr. Fitzgerald caused a roar of laughter. The amendment was lost, by a vote of 124 to 59.

The fight for the Fourth Assistant Secretary was taken up, and was lost after a number of Republicans and Democrats had engaged in a heated debate.

May Get a Raise.
Senator Du Pont, of Delaware, yesterday offered a bill providing that the salary of the secretary of the Admiral of the Navy be increased to \$3,300 a year. This authorizes an increase of 33 per cent in the amount now received by Lieut. Leonard G. Hoffman.

Turkey Is Thankful.
President Roosevelt yesterday transmitted to the Senate the reply of the Ottoman chamber of deputies, thanking the United States for its congratulatory message to Turkey upon the declaration of its constitutional government several months ago.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.
The Senate continued at noon. Conference reports submitted on naval, post-office, and rivers and harbors appropriation bills. Consideration of agricultural bill consumed most of the afternoon, and is still incomplete. Senator Heyburn had extended debate on Forest Service and attacked conservation of natural resources.

HOUSE.
The House convened at 10 o'clock. Conference report on legislative appropriation bill submitted. Senate amendments giving increases to President, Vice President, Speaker, and creating an Under Secretary of State and Fourth Assistant Secretary of State, disagreed to, but amended so as to increase salary of President to \$75,000. House resumed consideration of sundry civil appropriation bill. The House adjourned at 5:28 o'clock today.

PAVES WAY FOR SUBSIDIES

Believed House Will Pass Bill for Increasing Pay for Mails.

Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads May Make Favorable Report To-day.

After long labor by leaders of the House the prospects are now bright for the passage at this session of a measure that will pave the way for the enactment later of a law providing for the payment of subsidies with a view to upbuilding the American merchant marine.

Recently the Senate passed the Gallinger bill, which increases the payments for the transportation of mail from ports in the United States to ports in South America, Australasia, Japan, and the Philippines. It is now assumed that this bill will go before the House with a favorable report from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

A meeting of the committee was called for yesterday immediately following a conference of the Republican members of that body, at which it was developed that the Democrats had at last mustered a sufficient number of votes to make a favorable report, regardless of the attitude of the Democrats and the Republican minority.

It was decided later that the meeting should be held to-day, and no doubt is expressed that the bill will be reported in accordance with the present program.

At the last session the committee was deadlocked on the mail subsidy proposition. Two Republican members whose attitude of hostility made a report impossible have decided to change their votes, thus breaking the deadlock.

The Democrats on the committee, six in number, are united in opposition to the bill. Little doubt is expressed that the House will pass the bill, which has the cordial support of President Roosevelt, Senator-elect Root, and practically the entire Republican leadership in Congress.

PANAMA TREATY IS RATIFIED
Senate Also Sanctions Pact with Republic of Colombia.

United States Agrees to Settle All Differences with Two Republics by Arbitrary Means.

The Senate yesterday afternoon ratified the treaties between the United States and the republics of Panama and Colombia relating to the Panama Canal. The treaties were signed on January 3, and reached the Senate January 11.

The treaty with Panama amends in certain respects and supplements the treaty of November 18, 1903. The first article changes the time in which the United States is to make the annual payments to the republic of Panama so that they will begin in four years instead of nine years. The United States consents that Panama may assign and transfer in advance to Colombia the first ten annual installments of \$50,000 each, so that they will fall due on February 25 in the years 1908 to 1917, both inclusive.

The second article of the treaty provides that final elimination of the cities of Panama and Colon and harbors adjacent thereto shall be made by agreement between the executive departments of the two governments.

In the same article it is agreed that Panama shall have the right upon one year's notice at any time within a period of fifty years, to purchase and take over from the United States so much of the water mains and distributing system of the water works for the supply of the city of Panama as may lie outside of the Canal Zone. In case of failure of an agreement upon the cash payment for the same by the Presidents of the respective republics may refer their differences to a tribunal of arbitration.

The treaty with Colombia declares in the first article for "mutual and inviolable peace and sincere friendship" between the two republics. Article two extends to Colombia the liberty to convey through the ship canal and across the isthmus of Panama troops and ships of war, without payment of duty to the United States, "even in case of an international war between Colombia and another country."

The use of the Panama Railroad for the same purpose is also extended to Colombia, and free transportation is proffered to officers, agents and employees of Colombia, the only exception being that these privileges shall not be enjoyed by Colombia in case that republic is at war with Panama.

LANDS AND SUCCESSOR.
Indiana Representative Acts as Steering Committee.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, one of the best known members of Congress, who was recently defeated for another term, constituted a self-appointed steering committee yesterday to put his Democratic successor, Martin A. Morrison, "on the ropes" of the House.

Mr. Landis forgot the recent political contest out in the Hoosier State, evidently, and was showing Mr. Morrison all the crooks and corners in government affairs. He introduced him to both the Democratic and Republican leaders and then spent an hour acting as interpreter for all the strange things done on the floor.

Mr. Morrison says Charles Landis is all right, and even if he is a Republican, he wishes he were going to be a member of the next House, as he would be certain to get along well from the start then.

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HEYBURN ATTACKS FORESTRY SERVICE

Conservation of Timber Denounced in the Senate.

SAYS POLICY BREEDS ANARCHY

Senator from Idaho, in Extended Address, Excoriates System Inaugurated by Roosevelt and Makes Startling Disclosures About Activity of Forest Agents.

That pet project inaugurated by President Roosevelt, administered by Gifford Pinchot, and commended by the governors of various States, was made the subject of an extended denunciation in the Senate yesterday by Senator Heyburn, of Idaho.

The Forest Service was denounced as a policy that was breeding anarchy. Its agents with "their sage green uniforms and turned-up hats with cock feathers in them" were described as petty tyrants.

For three hours the Idaho legislator continued his tirade, and despite the frequent interruptions, freely expressed himself about the "scheme of conservation" that was concocted in back offices of timber barons.

Far-reaching Statements.
Senators Smoot, Beveridge, Dooliver, Flint and Dixon attempted to soften the far-reaching statements of the Idaho member, but he would have none of it. He had not shown how Idaho had been shot to pieces by the ravages of the Forest Service, who drew headlines about valuable timber tracts; had he not made observations?

The Agricultural bill was under consideration and but little progress was made on the passage of its provisions. It carried an item of more than \$3,000,000 for salaries for these forest rangers, and Mr. Heyburn was amazed when he contemplated it.

It caused him much astonishment when he perceived that the Forest Service wanted an increased appropriation and he was forced to utter a word in protest. His words of protest lasted until 5 o'clock, and his auditors had long ceased to be astonished at his forceful expressed impressions when he concluded.

"Because, forsooth, bad men may exist is no reason why injustice should be invoked upon good citizens," he said. "This was the keynote of Mr. Heyburn's address which contained many variations and new thoughts regarding the alleged vandalism practiced by the forest rangers upon homesteaders and Western States."

"Why does the government send its agents West to teach us how to conserve our natural resources when in thirty minutes they can go from Washington and find conditions that would afford them splendid opportunities to experiment? There are in this vicinity dried up tobacco plantations; there is the falls on the Upper Potomac, where water power is being wasted. Instead of this the Forest Service creates forest reserves in Idaho and other States, and is playing into the hands of monopolies."

Money Thrown Away.
Senator Heyburn did not stop at these reflections, but went on to say that in the agricultural appropriation bill "we are tossing \$5,000,000 in the air and say to these men 'catch it and do what you want with it.'"

When Senator Dixon desired to know what remedy the Senator from Idaho had for these conditions, he replied: "We would restore things to their former status and they will be restored, for the people are awakening to the fact that a gigantic fraud is being perpetrated."

Senators Carter and Teller voiced similar protests and with Mr. Heyburn cited instances of persecution practiced upon settlers, that moved them almost to tears.

Several other Senators, notably Mr. Smoot, refused to be moved to compassion for the "poor unprotected homesteaders" and apparently irritated the Senator from Idaho with their interruptions.

Senator Smoot astonished him by his remarks. Mr. Beveridge made him gasp by his interrogations, and he could have no patience with those men "who have gone crazy on forest reservation."

Fortified by a large map of his State, Mr. Heyburn impressed upon the Senate the "government's selfishness in holding land from public use. There are 20,000,000 acres of land in the hands of the Forest Service, and of this amount 9,000,000 acres have never had a single tree on them."

"It has been promised in the past that this service would self-supporting, but this year their estimate to Congress is increased," said Mr. Heyburn, in conclusion.

Conclude Bill To-day.
When adjournment was taken the bill was still unfinished, but it will be taken up again to-day, and every effort is to be made by Senator Warren to complete the appropriations.

For two hours earlier in the day the debate turned on the amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the collection and the distribution of samples of grades of cotton, and on the authorization to the Secretary of Agriculture to fix standards of grains.

The first amendment went out on a point of order submitted by Senator Aldrich; the latter was eliminated, and a substitute put into the bill, directing the Secretary of Agriculture "to make an investigation of the handling, grading, and transportation of grain and a study of the factors entering into the usual operations therewith," but withheld from him authority to fix standards.

G. W. J. TO GET APPROPRIATION
Government Authorized to Recognize Course in Agriculture.

Senator Burnham, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, yesterday submitted a favorable report on the Gallinger bill to allow the George Washington University to share in the annual appropriation given to those institutions that instruct in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The bill was amended by the committee and now provides that the local institution is entitled to public lands which the government may donate for the benefit of the courses in agriculture.

The committee enumerates the educational institutions which receive the appropriations from the government and recommends that the George Washington University, which already offers instruction in nine of the thirteen subjects embraced in the mechanic arts, be given this privilege.

Five hundred additional copies of the report were ordered printed.

France and Great Britain Invited.
The Senate yesterday passed a resolution, which Senator Dewey is the author, authorizing the Secretary of State to extend invitations to France and Great Britain to participate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel D. Champlain. The anniversary will be held the first week in July.

REGULATES BAGGAGE.

Bill Introduced in House Provides the Regular Free Transportation. A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Coudrey to regulate the baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

The measure provides that any railroad operating in the District or Territories, or between them and any of the States, shall carry free of charge baggage amounting to 150 pounds for each adult passenger, or 75 pounds for each minor passenger holding a first-class ticket.

The baggage may include the samples, goods, wares, appliances or catalogues of any commercial traveler, provided they are used only as samples, and they must be securely packed and locked in substantial trunks or sample cases.

A penalty ranging from \$5 to \$100 is provided for violation of the act.

CREEK SETTLEMENT IS FORCED

Conferees Mean to Give Indians \$800 for a Receipt of \$1,060.

Government \$3,000,000 Short in Its Obligations Under Old Treaty and Seeks Relief by Law.

A conference on the Indian appropriation bill yesterday inserted a provision to equalize allotments to Creek citizens up to \$800 in lands or money and to compel each Creek Indian to sign a receipt in full for \$1,060. This was the amount the Creeks claimed the government agreed to pay each Indian in consideration of their giving up by treaty their tribal estate to be divided and allotted in severalty.

An attempt was made to add this item to the Indian appropriation bill in the Senate, but it was knocked out on a point of order.

The provision as drawn requires that before any action can be taken under it it must be ratified by vote of the Creek National Council. Even if Congress adopts the conference report, it is likely, according to Creek representatives, who are now in Washington, that the council will refuse to ratify it.

The Creeks are said to be much incensed at the government because of the alleged treatment they received in the matter of treaty obligations to the "brave" Creeks. Under the terms of treaties the United States agreed to appraise the lands of the Creek nation and give each Creek Indian an equal share in the tribal estate.

Any Indian receiving lands of less value than \$1,060 was to have the difference in cash. The government finds itself more than \$3,000,000 short in its obligations under the contract, and the present proposal for legislation by the Indian appropriation bill is intended to relieve the government from this embarrassing situation and save it from the necessity of repudiating treaty obligations.

MERGER REPORT DUE MONDAY
Fight Expected When Presidential Rebuke Reaches Senate.

Judiciary Committee Holds Special Session, but Falls to Vote at Senator Clark's Request.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary at a special meeting yesterday afternoon considered the report of the subcommittee on the steel merger, and voted to postpone consideration of the matter until Monday. A vote on the form of the report will be taken before adjournment of the committee on that day.

A minority report was submitted by Senators Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming, and William P. Dillingham, of Vermont. They had refused to concur in the report of the subcommittee, which condemned the merger as unlawful and charged that the President and Attorney General had exceeded their authority by giving their approval to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The minority report took the ground that Congress had no authority to pass upon acts by the executive department relating to the enforcement of the laws. It was manifest at the meeting that there will be a lively session Monday. The President's friends in the committee are active in their efforts to postpone the report until after next Thursday, when Congress expires.

FORAKER BILL IN HOUSE.
Keifer Makes Way Clear for Early Passage.

Senator Foraker's bill, providing means of reinstatement of negro soldiers discharged by the President on account of the Brownsville riot, reached the House yesterday.

A way was cut for its early consideration by a resolution offered by Representative Keifer, of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Rules. This resolution makes it in order to pass the bill as soon as the Committee on Rules reports its approval.

THREATENS TEMPERANCE.
Congress Conferees Unable to Agree on Interstate Liquor Shipment.

Legislation incorporated in the penal code bill designed to further the cause of temperance in the United States threatens the failure of that measure at the session of Congress.

The bill is a general codification and rearrangement of the penal laws. It has passed both Houses, and is now in conference. The only provision in controversy is that throwing restrictions around the shipment of intoxicating liquor in interstate commerce. This amendment makes it unlawful for any employee or officer of a common carrier to deliver shipments of liquor to any person but the consignee, or to any fictitious person, or to any one using a fictitious name.


It further prohibits common carriers or their officers or employees from collecting any portion of the purchase price of liquor, or taking part in its purchase or sale.

Brewers and distillers are unalterably opposed. After a long wrangle the conferees have found it impossible to come to terms, and they have decided to report a disagreement.

Agreement with Spain.
President Roosevelt yesterday proclaimed the commercial agreement with Spain providing the importation of the minimum tariff rates upon sparkling wines imported into the United States from Spain. The agreement was negotiated under section 5 of the Dingley tariff act.

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HAVE NOVEL TARIFF SCHEME

Lumber Industries Tell Congressmen Low Schedule Will Help Canada.

Agents Believe This Will Have Weight with Representatives from Western States.

A novel argument to compel the members of Congress from the Middle West to insist upon a protective, instead of a reduced duty on lumber in the new tariff bill, has been evolved by representatives of the industry affected.

It is pointed out in the first place that protection is deserved against Canadian lumber. Statistics have been prepared, showing the extent of the trade between the Pacific Coast States and those in the Middle West and Northwest.

Washington buys \$1,000,000 worth of dairy products every year from Iowa, \$1,000,000 worth from Minnesota, and half as much from North Dakota. In return Minnesota, Iowa, and North Dakota purchase heavily from Washington. The trade between the States in the West, it is claimed, is enormous, as the above figures indicate.

If the tariff on lumber is reduced, it is argued, purchases of lumber in the West will be made almost exclusively in Canada. The natural effect, it is represented, will be to drive trade of the Pacific Northwest up into Canada, and the Middle West will thus lose a rich market for their products.

This is the line of argument to be submitted to Middle Western members in an effort to convince them that it is to the interest of their States to oppose any reduction in the tariff rates on lumber that may be recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means in the revision bill to be reported to Congress in March.

AGAINST THE BUCKET SHOPS

Texas Planters Witnesses at Hearing of House Committee.

Declare Dealing in Futures Great Handicap to Farmers, as Prices of Products Are Controlled.

A delegation of Texas planters appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture yesterday and gave their approval to the bills prohibiting gambling on cotton and grain futures.

The delegation was accompanied by Representative Henry, of Texas, and told of the various evils caused by "bucket shops" and other private wire commission houses in the South. They said the price of cotton was often regulated by the price of futures, and content the future price was fixed according to purchases or sales.

There are three bills prohibiting future dealing pending in the House. One was introduced by Representative Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, one by Representative Henry, of Alabama. It is highly probable one of these bills will be amended so as to include the features of the other two bills which the members of the committee favor.

The committee will resume its hearings at 9 o'clock this morning.

WOES OF LORD SHOLTO.
Found in His House.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 24.—The trial of Lord Sholto Douglas for the shooting of a man at Creston, B. C., early in November, will probably come up before the court at Nelson during the early part of May. Lord Sholto, on arriving at his home one evening, found a man there who refused to leave, and he shot him, though not fatally. Considerable mystery surrounds the case. Douglas is a son of the Marquis of Queensberry.

REGISTERED AT HOTELS.
ARLINGTON—F. L. Sherman, Colorado Springs; Miss Rice, New York; Mrs. J. M. Stone, New York; W. T. Bates, New York; J. T. Wilcox, New York; Miss Jewett, Boston.

RALEIGH—J. H. Diamond, Syracuse; Mrs. E. M. Moore, Vermont; Mrs. Miller, Vermont; Joseph P. Brady, Richmond; J. H. Bawkins, New York.

RIGGS—H. S. Cannon, Montana; G. A. Lancaster, Syracuse; J. H. Stedman, Delaware; J. W. Smith, Baltimore; R. D. Williams, New York; E. Green and Mrs. E. Green, Philadelphia.

NOIMANDE—C. L. Balger and Mrs. Balger, New York; Mrs. J. N. Patterson, Concord, N. H.; B. H. Bager, Ashland, Ky.; J. R. Hecksie, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Sutton, Orange, N. J.

WILLARD—L. S. Don, Pittsburgh; L. Bickart, Lyons, France; F. E. French, Ohio; George H. Hand, Wyoming; George O. Stewart, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

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EAMES (Prima donna of the Metropolitan Grand Opera) and **EMILIO DE GOGORZA** (Baritone).

RECEITS. Columbia Theater Tuesday afternoon, March 24, 4:20. Prices, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, \$53.50, \$54.00, \$54.50, \$55.00, \$55.50, \$56.00, \$56.50, \$57.00, \$57.50, \$58.00, \$58.50, \$59.00, \$59.50, \$60.00, \$60.50, \$61.00, \$61.50, \$62.00, \$62.50, \$63.00, \$63.50, \$64.00, \$64.50, \$65.00, \$65.50, \$66.00, \$66.50, \$67.00, \$67.50, \$68.00, \$68.50, \$69.00, \$69.50, \$70.00, \$70.50, \$71.00, \$71.50, \$72.00, \$72.50, \$73.00, \$73.50, \$74.00, \$74.50, \$75.00, \$75.50, \$76.00, \$76.50, \$77.00, \$77.50, \$78.00, \$78.50, \$79.00, \$79.50, \$80.00, \$80.50, \$81.00, \$81.50, \$82.00, \$82.50, \$83